

[illegible][illegible]

at as her position was evidently on the sand at the wind blew a perfect gale it was quite impossible to render any assistance. They threw up rockets in reply to the signals in the night, but they were blown away by the storm; but the sight was coming on thick at the time, and he believed there was too much reason to fear they had never been seen.

The Royal Adelaide was between 400 and 500 tons burthen, and had two engines of 450 horse power each. She was commanded by Captain John Batty, of Cork, who has been in service of the Dublin Steam-packet Company upwards of twenty years. The crew, in all, consisted of thirty-two men, of whom three were carpenters, one carpenter, two engineers, two coal trimmers, six firemen, six men before the mast, steward and stewards, and a cook. The names of the first engineer was William Kelly, second engineer James Smith, and the third engineer Thomas Jones. The names of the rest of the crew are not known.—To record of them being kept in London. As the number of passengers on board at the time of the wreck no certain clue can be obtained from the heavy stores found on the company's agent at Plymouth, where a great many of the deck passengers frequently landed. The majority of the passengers brought by this route are of the poorer class, and in some vessels nearly three hundred are brought over.

The fearful effects of the gale on Saturday night have not been confined to the loss of the Adelaide steamer, and those on board. Many other vessels have also suffered, and have even sustained off the Irish coast. A fine ship, named the Howard, of early 1800 tons burthen, was lost near Lerpoull, which was bound from Liverpool to Cork, with a cargo of 20,000 hogsheads, valued at between £15,000 and £20,000. Her crew were rescued by a life-boat from the rigging, in which they had taken refuge. It is said that a state boat from the Admiralty sent down the Lane, the Lonsdale, Yorkshire, and Northumbrian coast, and casualties almost innumerable are reported. Between thirty and forty coasting vessels were driven ashore, and of them have become wrecks. Three hundred sail-tying rollers were running for the harbour at the same moment, and at the entrance of the Tyne there were numerous collisions, and the havoc amongst even those that got inside was very great.

GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

DESTRUCTION OF UPWARDS OF £100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

MANCHESTER, March 27.—A most light and destructive fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Wood and Westhead, smallware manufacturer, and general dealers, situated exactly opposite the Royal Exchange. Very few minutes had elapsed before the fire was seen issuing from the top of the building, which was six stories high. The activity of the firemen, aided by an abundant supply of water, prevented the flames from spreading, and the bulk of the stock, which consisted of smallwares, hardwares, silks, ribbons, lace, and haberdashery of every description, and was of great value, amounting to more than £100,000. The whole was entirely consumed.

The workpeople were at work in some part of the warehouse till half past eleven, when the doors were closed and all appeared asleep. The stock insured amounted for £84,000. The building was assured its value, but in what office did not transpire.

From the time the fire was got under, at about two o'clock, the men were engaged in clearing away the falling ruins, and preparing for the removal of the materials. The work went on with great spirit till about one o'clock at noon to-day, when the eastern gable end came down with a tremendous crash, burying the firemen, and causing great ruin beneath the exertions of the people, and the firemen were taken out alive, but only of them by the severely injured as to leave but little hope of his recovery; his name is J. Naylor. The sixth man who fell, and died, was Charles M'Gordy, shortly after his name was Charles M'Gordy. This disaster will throw at least 150 men out of work for a time.

Wool Markets.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.—SCOTCH.—There is no alteration to report in the demand for laid Highland wool. Low stocks, limited business, and about late rates. White is less required for. There is little demand for either cross or Cheviot. Scotch mules and fleeces are scarce.

FOREIGN.—There is less business to report in wools generally; but this arises as much from want of stock as any other cause, the consumption in the manufacturing districts being still curtailed.

FOREIGN WOOL.

CITY, MONDAY.—The wool market continues dull, by sympathy with the condition of trade in the manufacturing districts. In the quadrants comprised 1355 bales from Peru, 138 from China, 107 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 164 from Germany.

BUSBAU, MARCH 27.—The aspect of our market has undergone any alteration of importance since our last report. Low wools are in great abundance, and much neglected, the reports showing a downward tendency. The descriptions, on the contrary, at about 70 to 80 shillings per ton, with large importations, alpacas, alpes, and skins in bundles at from 55 to 69 shillings per cent., continue in good demand at improving prices. However, the whole business has been beyond 600 tons, which quantity has been largely compensated by fresh arrivals from Russia and Hungary. As to the contracts on the text following, a good opinion continues to prevail among speculators, and there has been considerable purchases of the goods. Highland flocks at from 10s to 120 shillings per ton.—Gunsburg.

GERMAN WOOL.—From Bremen the advice reports a decline in the demand for comb and best Silesian shearings on better thin qualities were in some request. No material alteration had occurred in prices, except an advance of 10 shillings per ton, and two to three dollars decline for combed.

LEINZ, MARCH 28.—We have no change to report this week either in demand or prices.

WOOL.—The market for colonial and foreign has been somewhat quiet, but the traditional business done has been at previous rates. Low foreign wool is in request, but supplies are still small. For English wool the demand is very slow, and the few small sales made have been at lower rates in favour of the buyers. —Price Current, April 2.

FALL CLOTH, &c.

(Price Current, April 2.)

ALTHOUGH there are sellers of Russian on cloth at moderate rates, yet on the part of town or country dealers no much desire has been evinced to operate.

	R. s. d.
Best London Mottled	44 0
Yellow ditto	42 8
White ditto	42 0
Sods	£1 15s to £7 0 0

TALL WOOL.

Petersburg, new	37 0
South American	37 0
Tow Tallow	28 6
India Candle	28 0
Melting stuff	28 0
Ditto Rough	17 0

Ra. & Fat (as stated by the tallow melters),
do. per 8 lbs.

DRURY OR THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—The Rev. Dr. J. Merewether, whose name was conspicuous in the public eye, but the traditionary reference to the opposition of the appointment of Mr. D. Hampden, the present Bishop of Hereford, expired on Thursday morning at the Rectory, Madley, held with the deanery. His death was an affection of the heart.

—Messenger, April 6.

[illegible]

tunities he how to use them. The master who taught him how to use them—Sir Horace Lumsden, once, who, at this very moment but a captain of artillery, has made himself, by his high personal and indomitable energies, the foremost man of the hour, and brought the Indian soldier to power. He it was who, through three years of British protection of the Punjab, was my public master and my private friend; and it was sitting at his feet, amid great political events, that I trust I learnt that noble lesson, to live not for myself, but for the state." (The Major, at the close and throughout, was loudly applauded.)

GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANHOB-HOUSE.
A grand banquet was given in the Mansion House yesterday, (March 21), by the Lord Mayor, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to our leading statesmen, and to the chief magistrates of the principal cities and boroughs in the country, with the view of promoting concert and enthusiasm on behalf of the "Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations," to take place in 1861. Upwards of 300 noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies were present. The Egyptian Hall was fitted up in a style of great magnificence. The Lord Mayor presided. On his right were Prince Albert, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Sir James Graham, &c. On the left, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord J. Russell, the French Ambassador, Lord Stanley, Sir P. Peel, &c. The Lord Mayor gave the health of Prince Albert, who returned thanks in a eloquent speech, in which, after alluding to the great advantages involved in science and art, he pointed out the beneficial effects which might be expected to result from the Exhibition of 1861, not to individuals, but to nations. I confidently hope (said his Royal Highness) that the expression which will be realised in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render to each other—therefore only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth. The Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord J. Russell, the French Ambassador, Lord Stanley, and Sir Robert Peel addressed the gentlemen present. The Lord Mayor took and Lublin and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh returned thanks for the health of the Municipal Authorities for the United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1860.
IMPOUNDINGS.
CARBLES.—From Colliery : damages 1s. each. July 29. Bay horse, branded "W" under near shoulder, off hind N over eye, shoulder. Chestnut colt, branded H within C ear, shoul. 1 near side under saddle, Bay horse, branded DK near shoul. light red and white bullock, O off ribs, one indistinct forehead aged. If not released on or before the 15th August they will be sold. C/O BAKER, 10s. 3d.
July 10. Red pony cart, illegible brand off shoul. and hip, near ribs, Tl off ribs. Black halter, yellow back, O near ribs, Tl off ribs. Strawberry stag, O off ribs, black head off hip. Brindle bullock, Tl off ribs, letters illegible. Bay horse, branded W over ribs, red and white bullock, O off ribs, three indistinct letters. If not released on or before the 15th August they will be sold. J. THOMAS, 10s. 6d.

DIED.
On the 25th instant, at Parramatta, of decline, Mrs. Elizabeth Hickey, aged 60 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Nicholas Hickey, late of Sackville-street and St. Stephen's Green, in the City of Dublin, seen merchant, and eldest daughter of the late Captain O'Mara, one of the Military Knights, Windsor Castle. She died of dysentery, her husband and large family of daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.
At her residence, Cook's River Road, on the 29th instant, Mrs. Margaret Blackett, widow of the late James Blackett, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, near Edinburgh, N.B., on the 9th December, 1859, of apoplexy, she being the Cunningham, baronet, father of Robert Keith Dick, Esq., of Burrows, New South Wales.

A PETITION IS NOW IN COURSE OF SIGNATURE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney.
RESPECTFULLY SHeweth—
That your Petitioners have heard with regret that a Bill is now before your Honorable House, the object of which is to deprive Ministers of Religion, or persons in Holy Orders, from being elected a Member of your Honorable House.
That your Petitioners cannot avoid regarding this measure as one of an unconstitutional character, and as a violation of the rights of subjects of the British Crown, and as a restriction on their free choice as electors, which was never contemplated by the Imperial Parliament.
That your Petitioners conceive it to be their undoubted duty as British Subjects, representative in your Honorable House such persons as they may consider most qualified for that responsible office; and that the constituency ought to be the sole judges of his fitness and competency.
Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the above premises into your consideration, and not pass into a Law the Bill now before your Honorable House, intitled, "A Bill to regulate the mode of election of Members of persons in Holy Orders to sit as Members of the Legislative Council; and to disqualify Ministers of Religion from being elected Members of the said Legislative Council, or of any other Legislative Councils hereafter established, and that may hereafter be substituted for the same."
And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
200/0

MR. FLETCHER,
DENTIST,
479, GEORGE-STREET,
Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.

BEGS to acquaint his patrons and friends, that he will be absent from Sydney leaving Sydney on next Wednesday (August 7th), and will be absent about ten days. 2015

A CARD.
MRS. HANNAH McKENZIE,
Monthly Nurse, No. 4 York-street, Sydney, Moos: Most respectable references can be given. 2001

ENGLAND.—The Rev. C. WOODWARD will be happy to take charge of one or more young gentlemen, whose friends desire to send them to study in England, in any of the public Schools or Universities. Very early application is requested to be made.
All claims and demands upon him are requested to be sent, and accounts due to him paid without delay. 2005

PUBLIC NOTICE.
GREAT PATENT-SAFETY-LOCKING ESTABLISHMENT, 43, Georgetown-road, will be closed This Day, Wednesday, July 31st, for the purpose of stock taking.

KOSSERT AND LAZARUS,
Proprietors.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.
THE balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the Hair in its embryonic state accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, till the period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.
Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!—The genuine article bears the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" on the wrapper. Price 3s 6d.—7s.—Family Bottles, (equal to four small,) 10s. 6d., and double that, viz. 21s. per bottle.
Sold by C. M. Pearson, Adm'r. A. Fox, Chemist, and Robinson and Pearson, Hairdressers, Sydney. 1902

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
RECEIVED BY RIFLEMAN, AND ON SALE BY
THE UNDERSIGNED, AT VERY REDUCED
PRICES.—

**LADIES' very handsome quilted and
plain safe saddles**
Ladies' quilted saddles, with extra head
Stiff women's quilted Somerset saddles
Stuffed flap racing saddles, 4 lbs.
Gentlemen's all-over hogskin saddles, very
superior
Stuffed flap and other saddles
Silver plated carriage and gig harness
Brass and covered mounings, carriage and
gig harness
Ladies fancy bridles, round and flat
Saddles, curb, and Pelham bridles, of all kinds
Leather and Gentlemen's silver mounted riding
whips
Carriage and hunting whips, assorted
Jockey, gig, and tandem whips, mounted
and plain
Gig driving, and cart whips
Carriage and gig mats, horse blankets
Leather gaiters and leggings, assorted sizes
Portmanteaus and carpet bags, assorted
Roller and girch webbing, brown bridle leather
Spanned horse and belt binders
Harris's harness liquors and paste blasking.
Also,
Saddle trees, gig ditto, anffle, curb, and Pel-
ham bits, stirrup levers, buckles of all kinds
Horns, valves, dandy, and spoke brushes
Chambré caps, sprong, and bellows, collar
cloth, binding of colours, Prince's sheeps
assorted belt furniture: with a general
assortment of all articles in the trade.

JOHN BROWN,
410, George-street.

1136

THE MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.

LADIES and Gentlemen who may
require Costumes for the approaching
Fancy Ball, are respectfully invited to inspect
the assortment now ready, at PITT and
REBON'S, which will be sold off at about
the usual Prices, in consequence of a Dis-
solution of Partnership on the 31st of August.
Gentlemen's Costumes, new, and ready for use
at 21s., 26s., 30s., 60s., 63s., and 70s. Also
a few magnificent Court Costumes, of rich
silver velvets, and trimmed with gold and
silver lace, at half-price.
Ladies' Costumes, a few only left, which will
be sold off from 36s. to 50s.

IN MAKING TO ORDER,
They will hold out the advantages of a great
saving in time, trouble, and expense, by
making any Costume for the cost price of the
materials and making.
They have also a variety of Costume Plates
adapted to the occasion, with Martin's Civil
Costume of England from the Conquest to the
present period.

Also,
Gold and silver fringes, cords and laces
Ladies' ditto flowers, wreaths, and droops
Marabout and ostrich plumes
Superior Chinese silk, embroidered gold
Gold embroidered muslins
Crimson and blue silvered cambrics
Superior tartan muslins
About 200 yards white satin, for slips, &c., at
1s. 3d. per yard
Plain and figured light coloured satins, at 2s.
and 2s. 6d.
Black and coloured net dresses
Black and white lace flouncings
Silk and cotton velvets and plushes
Ladies' and gentlemen's white kid gloves,
&c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.
EMPORIUM, 263, PITT-STREET.

1875

ON SALE,
A CHOICE Collection of ornamental
and flowering Shrubs, Trees, and
Plants, amongst which are the following
Listed at reduced prices:—

Arbutus	Glopinia
Eutassia	Gomera
Pinus	Aechmea
Cupressus	Christia
Juniperus	Cycclamen
Calceitria	Lilium
Thuja	Burylees
Podocarpus	Onirams
Corypha	Iris
Scaevola	Mexica
Avicostonia	Arctost
Ficus	Figridia
Magnolia	Wachendorfia
Camellias	Bladdfordia
Cayalae	Doryanthus
Baldouia	Gladolus
Stenochilus	Narcissus
Daphne	Babiana
Protea	Stenbergia
Grevillea	Nerine
Jacutia	Alstromeria
Alyxia	Polyanthes
Teonia	Bellis
Bignonia	Primula
Nacochoria	Mimulus
Poinsettia	Selvia
Jasminum	Digitalis
Lonicera	Campanula
Viburnum	Phlox
Calceitria	Dianthus
Cinthus	Lysichiton
Erica	Viola
Diosma	Fecopia
Polygala	Labellia
Geranium	Levandula
Plumbago	Penstemon
Habrothanas	Antirrhinum
Eriocaulon	Chrysanthemum
Nerium	Cimicifera
Hibiscus	Cherianthus

&c., &c. &c. &c. &c.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
Darling Nursery, Sydney

July 30. 1875

TO COACH BUILDERS AND OTHERS
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Carriage and gig lace, light drab, blue, claret
and green, with tufts
Venetian cloth, light and dark drab
Morocco calfs
Ja. anned sheep skins, very large
Emmelled and horse hides
Brass binding and oil cloth
Spring steel, 2 and 2 1/2 inch
Pole crabs, brass apron studs, and hooks
Gig lamps, &c., &c.

1173

JOHN BROWN,
410 George-street

LAKE AND PORTER.
JUST LANDED, and on sale at
all Stores of the undersigned—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October, 1849
Bacley, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto ditto
Gosling and Co.'s ditto ditto
Hays' bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dose
casks

1892

LYALL SCOTT, AND CO.

LAKE AND PORTER.
ON SALE by the undersigned, e
Cadet, Ale and Porter, Younger and
Co.'s brand. This beer is well known in
all the neighbouring colonies, in which it
is always commended the highest market price
for its quality.

1897

MACINTOSH AND HIRST.

TO SHIPPERS TO AUCKLAND,
FOR SALE by the undersigned, 5
bushels of Ale, and 5 bushels of Porter,
Younger and Co.'s brand, now on
board the Oliver Cromwell. This Ale and
Porter is well known, and highly esteemed in
most of the neighbouring colonies, and will
be delivered in Auckland, FAVORITE PASS, at
the order of the purchaser.

1898

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place

PIDDING'S CORDIALS and
LIQUEURS.
Lemon Syrup
Rum and Shrub
Cloves
Peppermint
Ginger Wine, red and white
Cherry Brandy
Brandy Bitters

1810

W. NIMMO AND CO.,
Donovan's-buildings, Circular Quay

DAIRY SALT, for sale at the
Stores of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Bussell-street

Sydney, May 21. 1871

911

W. PARSON'S begs leave to remind the public in general, that he still continues the Grocery Store, 244, Pitt-street; together with wine, spirits, ale, and porter— all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

WANTED, a smart active boy, accustomed to make up parcels and act as porter. Apply at 244, Pitt-street, Sydney, to Mrs. PARSONS. 1014

OILMAN'S STORES
ON SALE, ex Summer and Rifleman,
Kinsaid and Wylatt's
Pint pickles, mustard, lard, and jibs.
Bottled fruit, caper, and sardines.
Salted oil, Yarmouth herrings
Salted herrings, in jars; preserved salmon
Anchovy and blonster paste, curry powder
Canned and curried, very good
Oranges and lemon peel.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2018 450, George-street.

DRIED FRUITS.
ON SALE, ex Rifleman—
Patras currants, in cartons and barrels
Valencia and Turkey raisins, in barrels and boxes
Turkey figs in quarter-drum
Muscatel raisins, Jordan almonds
Barcelona nuta, &c.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2019 450, George-street.

ONE MINUTE.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Put a large tea-spoonful into a tea-cup, add a few tea-spoonful of boiling water, and mix the soluble chocolate well, then fill the cup with boiling water and stir it, add milk to suit the palate.
Nothing can be more simple than the above process for making S. Peck and Co.'s
SOLUBLE AND PAINTE CHOCOLATE.
PRICE
Chocolate Paste, 1s. per pound
Soluble Chocolate, 1s. 4d. per pound, or 4d. per packet.
Cocoa Shellis, 8d. per pound.
Cocoa Nibs, 1s. per pound.
FLAKE CHOCOLATE, 1s. PER POUND.
Sellers and families are reminded that Chocolate is recommended by many eminent Physicians, and used extensively by all classes in Europe, and that the above is quite fresh, and sold at half the usual price.
Only a little hot water required—a very pleasant beverage, without milk or sugar. No settler should travel without.
S. PECK AND CO'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.
N.B.—A liberal allowance to the trade. 2004

PRIME PORT PHILIP BEEF,
Walsom and Wight's celebrated brand.
On Sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
2041 Queen-street.

500 WOOLPACKS,
2 Cases of School Books, consisting of Goldsmith's History of England, English Reader, and Walsingham's Tutor's Assistant.
One case of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Stockings.
On sale at
A. POLACK'S,
Hansen-street. 1862

CORK FUEL FOR LIGHTING
This material can be strongly recommended for speedily igniting and burning.
Apply to the Storekeeper,
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
1839 Docks' buildings, Circular Wharf.

ON SALE,
HEAVY WOOLPACKS
Ditto woolbaggins, 27 and 28 inch English dry covers, 24 x 16
Twine, &c.
J. W. GOSLING,
1970 Charlotte-place.

ON SALE,
VAN Diemen's Land Oats and Bran.
J. W. GOSLING,
1951 Charlotte-place.

M. JAMES SIMMONS
Is instructed to sell by private contract, at the
50 PRIME YORK HAMS, at 13d. per lb.
Best London bottled hams, in cases of 3 dozen, at 13s. per dozen
Dunbar and Son's bottled ale and porter in 4 lb the mustard, in casks
Quart salad oil ditto
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 1850

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, at K. APPELTON'S Pawn Shop, opposite Wright's Brewery, Bathurst-street, a splendid double-bodied Gig, warranted sound, and in good order, nearly new, Carey's build, and cost £50.
N.B.—Money lent at this establishment on portable property from a needle to an anchor. 2022

FOR SALE, a Bay Entire Horse, five years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, got by Aaron, out of a Camerton mare. Quiet to ride when broke a splendid town hack, or fit for the Indian market. He is now for inspection at M. Dixon's Livery Stables, York-street. 2037

RAMS.
THE undersigned has for sale, at Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, three hundred young Saxon Merino Rams. These are nearly new, bred with the greatest care, and cut an unusual large fleece, of the finest description.
They will be ready for sale any time after the 1st August, and the price will be one pound ten shillings.
346 N. P. BAYLY

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—W. KESFORD, a small squinting station, situated on the Murrumbidgee River, (to which he has seven miles to travel), near Queanbeyan, together with 100 to 150 head of Cattle.
For terms and other particulars apply to Messrs. McART and BACON, George-street, Sydney. 2016

TALLOW.
THE undersigned will give the highest market price for Beef and Mutton Tallow.
1868 700, George-street.

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.
THE undersigned are Cash purchasers, at the highest market price, of Hides, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow Horns, SHANK BONES, and Hoofs.
J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

GOLD DUST.
CALIFORNIA Gold Dust purchased in any quantities by
THACKER AND CO.,
George-street, July 6. Go the street. 472

SHIP OLIVER CUMMINGS,
CONSIGNEES are requested to pass their entries for Campbell's Wharf at once.
Captain Alexander will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.
R. T. FORD, 2013
Wednesday, July 31.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per ship Diana are requested to pass their entries without delay for the Circular Wharf.
Captain Fletcher will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. 2020

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Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 22.

(From The Times, March 23.)

The order of the day for going into Committee on this Bill having been read.

Mr. Disraeli said, before the Speaker left the

chair he wished to make one or two observations.

He thought it impossible to carry the

bill through this session. It was of the deepest

importance that no further delay should take

place in establishing the separate provinces

of Victoria, but he deprecated giving that

provision or any of the other provisions a constitu-

tion of an artificial character. There were no

materials in New South Wales, at Port Phillip,

or in any part of Australia, for making a second

chamber. He therefore agreed with the course

which had been adopted by Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment on that part of the subject. With

reference to the land fund, he would reserve

his observations on that point to another op-

portunity, simply confining himself to the ex-

pression of a hope that a minimum price of

land would be maintained.

The house then went into committee, Mr.

Disraeli in the chair.

On its being proposed that the preamble be

postponed.

Mr. Hume suggested, that instead of repeal-

ing portions of Acts of Parliament relating to

the colonies, they ought to repeal every act,

and then give in a single enactment all that

was desirable to retain of the existing law.

The present system of partially repealing the

law involved every one in doubt and difficulty.

The preamble was then postponed.

The first clause, which enacted that the dis-

trict of Port Phillip should form a separate

colony, to be known as the colony of Victoria,

was agreed to.

Clause 2, that the number of members of the

Legislative Council of New South Wales and

of the new colony of Victoria should be de-

termined by the Governor and Council, and that

one-third part of the members of the Legisla-

tive Council should be appointed by Her Ma-

jesty, and the remaining members be elected

by the inhabitants of the colonies, being pro-

posed.

Mr. Bouverie said the most important portion

of this bill was taken from the act constituting

the Legislative Council in New South Wales.

By that act one-third of the members were to

be nominated by the Crown, and half of those

nominations were to be non-official. No such

provision as the last mentioned was contained

in this bill. He wished to ask whether there

would be any objection to insert a proviso to

that effect?

Lord J. Russell thought, as the bill now

stood, only half of those to be nominated by

the Crown would be official; but if there was

any doubt upon the subject he would take care

that it should be set right.

Sir W. Molesworth said this showed how

badly the bill had been drawn; the noble lord

could not tell what the provisions of the bill

were. It proved the necessity of adopting the

suggestion of his honorable friend (Mr. Hume),

and of repealing all the preceding acts.

Lord J. Russell said that he believed the

effect of the bill was as he had described; but,

as to giving a legal opinion upon the construc-

tion of the bill, he was not lawyer enough to

do that.

Mr. Hume observed that the noble lord had

given to the Cape of Good Hope an elective

Council; why should the colonies of South

Australia be treated differently from the

Cape of Good Hope? He was not a nominee,

and he was perfectly sure the noble lord

would find no objection to a single chamber.

Mr. Mowatt, speaking as a colonist, could

say with confidence that the people in the co-

lonies did not care whether they had one or

two chambers, provided they had the power of

electing all the members. He regarded this as

a great era in the history of our colonies, and

he begged to express his gratitude to the noble

lord for the policy he had adopted on this

great colonial question. The only blemish in

the bill was the clause which they were now dis-

cussing. In the first place, it was proposed to

nominate by the Crown his efficiency was

destroyed. Ministers appeared to legislate in

a spirit as if there was some party in

the colonies from whom they apprehended

some difficulty and danger. Surely the

colonists were the best judges of what suited

them the best in all local matters. He should

move that all that portion of the clause which

related to nomination by the Crown be

omitted.

Mr. Labouchere understood that the opinion

expressed by the people and Legislature of the

Australian colonies was not against this or that

particular principle coming to them from this

country for any change in their institutions,

but it was that these measures should be sent

over to them at different times and be forced

upon them without their having an opportunity

of expressing an opinion upon them. It was

not, therefore, necessary to argue whether the

alteration of the constitution of Australia had

been made in a democratic sense or in an aris-

tocratic sense. The people of Sydney went so

far as to designate the measure which had been

sent to them from this country as an indignity,

because it had been sent over for their adop-

tion without their consent. He was satisfied,

on inquiry, that the only safe course the house

could pursue was to make the clause

such as would be approved of by the

colonists themselves. Take the pre-

sent constitution and confirm it, but give them

additional powers; and he had little doubt the

result would be immediate satisfaction in Aus-

tralia. If experience and time should suggest

alterations and improvements, those alterations

and improvements would be made by the co-

lonists themselves.

Mr. V. Smith said his right honorable friend

had observed that he was proposing nothing

new; but surely he did not know his own bill.

He was proposing by it in some of the co-

lonies a new course, and by some of the

later clauses of it a federal assembly. For his

part, he was anxious that the motion of the

honorable and learned member for Midhurst,

whether there should be two chambers or one,

should be first discussed, because, until that

was decided, they could make no progress. He

thought, also, that they ought to have waited

until they had received communications from

the colonies in answer to the despatches sent

out at the end of last year, as to what were the

opinions of the colonies on this subject.

Mr. E. Denison thought that if a single

chamber, in which there was no power of nomi-

nation nor any official members, should be es-

tablished, the house would have no doubt

that for the purposes of a constitutional govern-

ment there must be a second chamber.

The decision, therefore, upon the former question

went practically to decide the other.

Mr. Mowatt was willing to postpone his mo-

tion, but understood that he should have no

other opportunity of bringing it forward.

Mr. Aglionby doubted whether, if they car-

ried the clause for a chamber with official

members, there would be a sufficient number left

to form a second chamber.

Sir J. Pakington said, that if the hon. mem-

ber for Falmouth threw away his present op-

portunity, he would not have the power of

raising it again.

Mr. Adair thought the right hon. gentle-

man had not spoken fairly of the hon. gen-

tleman's motion, when he said it was against

the principle of the bill. The Government, on

the whole, defended the measure as a provi-

sional one for framing a constitution; and as

in his opinion, a constituent body ought not to

have in it nominees, he should certainly vote

or the motion.

Mr. Labouchere said, the hon. gentleman

had misapprehended what he said. It was

far from saying that the Legislative body, as

constituted by this bill, was to be regarded

merely in the light of a constituent assembly,

and to exercise their functions in framing a

constitution for the colonies; on the contrary

he said, that while they gave to the colonies

of Australia that constitution which they had

every reason to believe they would be satisfied

with, he thought it desirable to give them the

power of modifying or altering it as they

thought fit.

Mr. Baillie thought it was strange they

should discuss the composition of the chamber

before they had decided whether they should

be only one or two.

Lord J. Russell thought the hon. gentleman

should understand, that if he did not go on

with his amendment then he could only pro-

pose it on bringing up the report.

Mr. Mowatt would prefer their considering

the main question first, because the great point

with him was the form of the chambers. Not-

withstanding the disclaimer of the right hon.

gentleman, he considered that the intention of

this bill was to propose a constituent as-

sembly, and his object in this amendment was

that the colonies should have the oppor-

tunity of expressing their unbiased and

fair opinion upon it; whereas, if so large a

portion as one-third of the Assembly should

be nominated by the Crown, they could not

say it would furnish the unrestricted opinion

of the colonists.

Mr. Gladstone felt great reluctance to dis-

cuss the question in such a form. It appeared

to be the object and desire of the Government

that the motion should be brought upon the

consideration of the house, and the honorable

gentleman himself felt that it was not the best

opportunity for discussing its merits, but was

satisfied he should have no fair or favourable

opportunity allowed him if he forewent the pre-

sent one. (Hear, hear.) If that were the

case, and the Government were disposed so to

act on the honorable gentleman, he supposed

they must decline any appeal to him to with-

draw his motion, and must discuss it as it was;

and, although he (Mr. Gladstone) was very

reluctant to meet an issue raised in so unfair

and inadequate a manner (hear, hear), he should

most decidedly vote with the honorable gen-

tleman. (Hear, hear.) It was his distinct opinion

that although a constitution framed of one

chamber would be a bad constitution, yet at

all hazards he was disposed to vote with the

honorable gentleman rather than adopt the con-

stitution as it stood in the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The first object to be gained was a double

chamber, because he believed that such a

chamber would right itself as to details, even

if it were not set right at the first moment.

His second object was that both chambers

should in the main have the elective principle

for their basis. His third object was one he

had endeavored to embody in a clause he

had placed on the vote—one of a secondary

character; but, while he would do nothing to

prejudice either of the other three, he was de-

termined, if it could be done, to retain in the

hands of Her Majesty the power of conferring

honours and rewards in a share of political

power on a very limited number of the most

distinguished and deserving colonists. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore, as the motion of the honorable

gentleman, though it raised the question in a

form most inadequate, because it presented

only the question of the composition of a single

house, whereas he agreed with his honorable

friend near him, that they ought to consider

the number of houses, and then the compo-

sition of them,—yet, as the motion of the hono-

rable gentleman would give to the one house

the same composition he would give to two, he

should certainly vote in favour of it.

Lord J. Russell said, the right hon. gentle-

man seemed to suppose that the Government

were able to decide the course which the hon.

gentleman should adopt, and in what manner

the vote of that house should be taken. He

begged to say that that was entirely decided by

the forms of that house. It was quite impos-

sible for them to do otherwise than the forms

of the house directed, and if they had wished

to alter the forms of the house, the chairman

would have told them they were not able to

make that alteration. The fact was, that the

mode in which the amendment was given

notice of had decided the question of priority.

If the hon. and learned member for Midhurst

had chosen to bring forward, in an early part

of this bill, his amendment, it would have been

competent for him to have done so. (Mr.

W. P. intimated that he had been informed

by the Speaker that he could not have done it

in the same form.) But, if the hon. gentle-

man the member for Falmouth wished to amend

the clause when they had gone through the clause,

the opportunity of amending it was gone. The

right hon. gentleman had clearly informed

them that he intended to vote for the honorable

gentleman's motion, but the reasons he gave

had entirely occupied him (Lord J. Russell).

It appeared there were four different

propositions before the house. The first

was the proposition of the Government to

have nominees or official members. Finding

that constitution without the

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England. This would not be safely solving the difficulty, as might easily be proved from the angry feelings already existing in the colonies, while the plan of the banishment of the French press would have the effect of taking the kind to local checks and influences in the colony itself. He hoped then, upon those grounds, that the Government would not sanction such a measure. He would not give their sanction to a principle so false as that of a single editorial chamber. The ends of tranquillity and peace would be sacrificed to the ends of power; they would derive elements of no force from the nominal members; on the contrary, the influence of one or an element would be prepotent to a perpetual feud. From such consequences their constitution could not be benefited. He would therefore conclude by saying it would be his last word—if they sent to those colonies a constitution which in its essential features was based on the principles of our own, they would send them one that would enable them to discharge that glorious part amidst the nations and transactions of the world which has been assigned to them by Heaven.

Colonel Thompson said that he had at first intended to say nothing more than that he was glad to hear Mr. Abernethy lean to favour the amendment, but the observations of the noble lord near him led him to a further remark. He thought that the proposed new clause. He did not like such afterthoughts as the amendment was intended to carry out, and he did not think that there ought to be anything more than what would land them.

The Committee then divided, the numbers were—
Ayes for the original clause..... 108
Noes for the amendment..... 147

Majority 39

The house then resumed the report was brought up, and the chairman declared it to be all agreed.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to put an end to "special pleading" in the Superior Courts at Westminster, by bringing under the same jurisdiction the Judges of Common-law before the form of pleading to actions, and thereby to diminish the present great expences in law pleadings.

Serious covetousness.—Information has reached us from Birmingham, that the discovery of an illicit manufacture of sovereigns in the town of Birmingham. It was first ascertained in some of the Government departments, where one suspicion being entertained, the search was made, and discovered, which resulted in the discovery that the centre was entirely composed of inferior metal, encased within a shell of standard gold. These coins are sold to the utterers at the rate of 10s. each.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SANITARY STATE OF SYDNEY.
LIVESTOCK NO. 5.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald,
AND GENTLEMEN,—Let there be light, and there was light.

FIREMAN.—An ingenious Frenchman, in one of those works that savour so much of infidelity, and of which the French press for the last century has been prolific, was desirous of proving that man, in regard to his intellectual faculties, was essentially different from the brute, who obeyed certain laws over which he had little or no power—and there are individuals in England, who largely participate in the author's sentiments. "Man," says the Socialist, "is a creature whose nature is constant, and whose will is not controlled;" but those who have chosen to investigate the causes that relate to the health of the people, have limited their enquiry to the great agents in disease, and thus the very essence of man's existence is formed; and we are confident that this duty has been faithfully performed, and that in no small portion of the Christian creed, we feel satisfied at leaving the more abstract axioms to the metaphysician, and the more friends and those of the minority of our countrymen who may wish to imitate them.

Light and air are so essentially necessary to man's existence, that we may take it for granted that his unsanitary condition must arise from his want of enjoyment of their importance, we could not see without the aid of one, as we could not breathe unless through the agency of the other. Whether they are one and the same body, whether they come directly from the atmosphere, or their origin in the preliminary action on our planet, are matters of speculation, for the present, beyond our province—this knotty point can be left for some future session. We would merely premise that the Doctor, in his admirable treatise, endeavours to light a position of the first order, when from our world was little better than without form and void, God said, "Let there be light," and wonderful agent for ever ennobled the earth.

"The influence of light, air, and heat, which are almost identical on the animal and vegetable world, is both curious and interesting, and perhaps in regard to the action of these bodies on the human system, it is the most important of the tripod, which is found in its dark cell to exist, if we may term it, devoid of light, and this cellular creature never becomes an air breathing animal, until in addition to air light itself exercises its influence thereon; in darkness it exists in a state of torpor, and remains inert, reptile to the nobility of all God's creatures, man, and we find the same cause exercising a wonderful influence on his physical and mental development. On those parts of the earth situated between the tropics, and under a great portion of the year, man is found stunted, ill-formed, and dwarf-like in his growth, as witness the Esquimaux. Compare these people with the New Zealanders or the South Sea Islanders, and you cannot fail to be struck with the difference arising to the vegetable kingdom we find light still exercising a very marked and varied influence, we may instance the excellent called celery; the portion of the vegetable that is above ground we find assailable from the atmosphere, the portion beneath the soil are white or colourless. To bring the illustrations nearer home, the remarkable properties of light and heat combined are seen in the rapid growth and development, of the various plants and vegetables raised for a great portion of the year, man is found stunted, ill-formed, and dwarf-like in his growth, as witness the Esquimaux. 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